THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1853. New Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1853.

Since my last letter to you we have passed the climit of the disease, and have a prospect of returning health if strangers will only stay away. With fresh material the disease would break out with as much ristore as ever; and it is now as much a duty to warn strangers bot to visit our city until after we have had a first, as it is to take care of those who are with us and first, as it is to take care of those who are with us and foot and trust your newspapers will warn the intending to come here to stay away at least until there is a good probability of frost—say the last of Octo-there is a good probability of frost—say the last of Octo-

there is a good probability of frost—say the last of October.

The record of mortality, as you will perceive by the paper, is truly frightful; but, thanks to the liberal domations has perceived and the paper, is truly frightful; but, thanks to the liberal domations has perceived and the property and general domations has perceived at the would have been had a heart our withheld your noble sympathy and generous assistance. Our record shows about 7,000 cases, which have been assisted by the Howard-Association, and there are still a large number remaining on the hooks of members which have not been hadded to the Secretary.

The suffering now is principally among those whose support has been taken away by death, and the convalescent walls to work. Not less than 800 have been made or walls to work. Not less than 800 have been made or walls to work. Not less than 800 have been made or walls to work. Not less than 800 have been made or walls to work. Not less than 800 have been made or walls to work the reception.

We thank you, most heartily thank you, for those generoes exertions which have enabled us to comfort our sick and burr our dead. May you never need a return of our sympathy; but rest assured our hearts are throbbing with grainds, and will ever be open to the call of humanity. The disease is not confined to our city, but is spread around us. Gretna, Algiers, Carrofton and Jefferson City have been essisted from our fund, and we feel it our duty to divide with them.

ride with them.

In our midest its rapidly declining, but from our sister. In our midest its rapidly declining, but from our sister cities are loud calls for nurses, physicians, and money. As soon as some of our number can be spared, they volunteer their services wherever they are needed.

I will close with a reiteration of my charge to all unacclimated persons, to keep away from here until we have had a frost. Yours truly.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1853.

Correspondence of The S. Y. Tribuns.

Yesterday the parties arrested in the Hibernia Hose House, in Kensington, on Sunday morning last, after the riot in which Hugh Murtha was killed, were before the Court of Quarter Sessions on a writ of habeas District Attorney Reed opened the case at some

District-Attorney Reed opened the case at some length on the part of the prosecution, and stated his unwillingness to precipitate the testimony. He would content himself, he said, by adducing sufficient evidence to warrant the committal of the defendants to answer the charge of murder in the first degree.

The following are the names of the accused:—Patrick McCarrity, James Dolly, Daniel Conner, Mark Quinn, James Haden, John Denohus, William Curren, Michael Ward, Arthar Freel, James Hand, Edward Rowen, and Peter Curren.

ster Curren.
Several witnesses were examined. Judge Kelley, after viewing the testimony submitted, said it would be for a ry to determine whether the accused were guilty of murrin the first degree. If they should doso, he would have considering account in pression as proposed.

der in the first degree. If they should do so, he would have no conscientious scruple in passing sentence upon them. He therefore remanded all the prisoners to take their trial for marder in the first degree.

The steam propeller Michigan, Capt. Jones, belonging to the Prilladelphia and New York Transportation Company, burst her steam chimney on Wednesday night, when opposite Resville, about half way between New York and New Branswick. The steamer was bound to Phladelphia, and the usual pressure of steam was on. The accident is attributed to some defect in the steam chimney. The effect of the explosion was disastrous and appaling. The france doors were blown from their hinges, the iron bars of the grate were forced to every part of the engine room the cabin was blown overboard; the berths in general reduced to a more wreck, and the machinery greatly damaged.

daced to a more wrock, and the macanery greaty dam-aged.

The cook, a colored man, whose name we could not as-tertain was instantly killed. Henry Husted, the first engineer, residing at No. 29 Paulist, Southwark, was stockingly scalded. William Husted, a count, residing at No. 75 Christian at, in the sume district, was also very hadly scalded. Both of the sufferers were brought to this city on Frida afternoon and taken to their residences the hope is entertained of their recovery. Captain Jones was slightly injured. The Michigan was towed down to this rori vesteriday afternoon.

vis slightly injured. The Michigan was towed down to this port yesterday afternoon.

On Tharsday afternoon the cylinder of a new molding machine of Mr. Burtis mill, Broad and Buttonwood streets, burs with a report as loud as a six-pound cannon, and shattered the whole of the machine to atoms. Mr. Burtis, his sen and the superintendent, were standing around the machine, and a piece of the cylinder, weighing about two bugdred pounds, flew with great ferce, taking off the hat of Mr. B. and falling alongside of a bench, on the very spot where a carpenter was standing but a moment before. The whole party certainly made a very marrow escape.

The steamship City of Manchester sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool. In hauling out of her dock at the foot of Queen st., Southwark, she carried away several of her

of Queen st., Southwark, she carried away severator her stay chains, and also a pertion of the store shed on the sharf. The damage to the steamer can easily be repaired. We understand that six of the crew deserted.

Testerday morning, a pot, containing alcohol and gum shellae, became overturned and took fire in the workshop of the hat manufactory of Henderson & Triebel, No. 144 Market st., above Fourth. The indammable material spread rapidly over the floor, setting the place on fire and compelling the hands to flee for their lives. The workshop was in the fourth story of a building on Merchant st., in the rear of the Market st. store, with which it is connected by a one story structure. The hair of the foreman took fire, and he leaped out of the back window, landing on a skylight in the out building just described. He fortunately excepte serious highry. Another of the hands was considerably burned about the

Another of the hands was considerably burned about the legs and arms in the attempt to rescue from the flames a pair of pants which contained a sum of money belonging to himself. The flames spread rapidly through the fourth story of the building, but through the active exertions of the firemen they were confined to the one floor. The stock of goods suffered much from water. During the fire a genteely dressed young man was run over by the trunk of one of the Hook had Ladder Companies. The wheel passed over his thigh. He was carried home in a cab.

John Young, a merchant, died at his residence in this

John Young, a merchant, died at his residence of city yesterday.

During the week ending yesterday, there were 201 deaths in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. Adults, 109. children, 101. Of cholers infantum, 101. consumption, 28; convulsions, 9; dysentery, 15; yellow fever, 2; marasmus, 14; still born, 11.

The weather oday is cloudy, with every appearance of rain before night. P. S.—Since I penned the adjoining the sky has become unclouded, and the day will undoubtedly sweetly melt away into a lovely moralight night. Weather now a days is something like the Irishman's float.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

From the Star, 17th.

AN INDIAN BUREAU CONTRACT LET OUT.—We hear that Grant and Barton, of New York, were the successful bidders for supplying the goods required under treaty to be paid over to the Chippawa Indians of Lake Superior in the coming antumn. They are called the coming antumn. paid over to the Chippawa Indians of Lake Superior in the coming antum. They are said to have been the only bidders. The aggregate of their bids cover about \$17,000. The failure of other parties to contend for this contract, we presume arose from the fact that there is an active demand just new for staple goods required in trade with the Indians, which in ordinary commerce range at some 20 or 20 per cent. higher prices than they bore at this time last year. This is the case especially with reference to the prices of the woolen goods. The gold discoveries in Australia and the internal commotions in Buenos Ayres and other South American wool growing States have had the effect of cutting off supplies from such quarters: thus greatly increasing the value of the staple.

A VERT IMPORTANT QUESTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE ON STEAMIRS.—A question has arisen as to the right of the Government to bring suit for the vicination of this law, and we are anisoded that the law officers of the Government are of spinion that, as the law stands, the Government cannot do so and, as a consequence, that all such suits, until Convers shall have amended the act, must be brought in the lame of an informer, or of some one who has received in any from the failure of steamboat owners or managers to temply with the law's requirements.

A North Court of the stands of th

A NOVEL CAUSE OF MAIL FAILURE .- A Toxas mall conthe excuses himself for failing to perform his services per schedule, by alleging that the musquitoes are actude to be a service as to make it dangerous to the af man and beast to travel it at the season of his retentially arrange reason.

A HARDSONE PATHENT INTO THE TREASURY ON ACCOUNT OF MR. JAMES COLLEGE OF MR. JAMES COLLEGE OF THE PORT OF MR. JAMES COLLIER, LAYE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF SAN PRANCISCO. It afford us much pleasure to be able to state that the sureties of Mr. Collier have very county paid over an aggregate of about \$115,000 on accounted the balance due to the United States from that

One hundred guns were fired at Albany and Rochester as well as in this City, by the Hards' in exultation over the sequital of Mather.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. ANTOINETTE L

endence of The N. Y. Tribune. SOUTH BUTLER, Thursday Morning, Sept. 15. What a tempest! yet, thanks to our driver, safe and

dry we are landed at his house, the home of our pastor. after a four miles' carriage ride from Savannah dépôta central station between Syracuse and Rochester, on the straight line Central Railroad route. Our warmhearted greeting from Gerrit Smith more than neutralizes any chilliness from the damp atmosphere; then, Harriet K. Hunt, emerging from the dripping carriage. is saying, "The physician of the body feels impelled to witness the ordination of the physician to the soul. and her genial laugh and earnest good nature make sunshine midway in the forty hours equinoctial. Albeit the severity of the storm has detained at home President Calkins of McGrawville, Mr. Winchester of Fairport, and many other reverend gentlemen who were expected yet in no wise seems the day unpropitious, for, in the ordination of Antoinette L. Brown as Pastor of the Congregational Church of South Butler, the people of her charge are fully competent to perform the services unaided; but as, in these times, the proceeding is a navel one to set apart a woman to the sacred office, it is deemed best to have assistance in the exercises. Heaven bless this society! and surely it is blessed. Composed mostly of farmers, whose thoughts have room to range 'neath the broad sky, whose opinions conser atlem cannot trammel: the assemblage on the Sabbath fills the little brown meeting house to overflowing. Nor will it be to its disadvantage that in the growing favor of its pastor this people have deemed it wise to remove every restriction that custom or legal statute impose, on her performing the various religious and civil ordinances devolving on a Gospel

minister.

The Baptist Society opened its larger house for the occasion, and at 2 P. M., with a congregation large for the inclement weather, a voluntary from the interested choir, followed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nipper, of Victoria.
opened the exercises of the ordination. Dr. Watt's Hymn.
"Go preach my gospel saith the Lord." was then read and sung : meanwhile Gerrit Smith, the Rev. Mr. Lee of Syracuse, and others, entered the desk. Mr. Caudee, one of the descons, then said: "This church do not believe in the necessity of ordination, as a qualification to preach the gespel, but that whatever individual has the capacity and is willing to take upon himself the duty, is at liberty to become the pastor of any people to whom his services are become the pasor of any people to which his zervete are acceptable. Why then have an ordination? The church needs to be instructed, and it is well, for pastors and for people, to be reminded of their duties to each other, there-fore we have invited a few friends to be with us, and to recognize with us the relationship between ourselves and pastor. Our friend, Gerrit Smith, will now address us.

Mr. Smith then rose and spoke as follows: I do not be leve in ecclesinstical ordinations in any set sense of the term do not believe in any one individual being set apart to exdo not believe in any one individual ceals at a part of clasively preach the gospel. The question then arises, why are you here? I did decline coming, and stated my reasons, but they were overruled, and, agreeing with my brother who has just spoken, I am happy to be with you on this deeply interesting occasion. Now, having stated what I do not believe, I will state what I do believe. I'do be do not believe. I will state what I do beheve. I do be lieve in the pastorship; believe every church should have at least one pastor. I believe, as the brother has stated, the right to preach the gospel grows solely out of the ability to preach the gospel. I believe the people are en-titled to no voice whether or not one of their number shall be a preacher; but they are entitled to declare who shall be their pastor. Martin Luther expressed the same, when he said. "The priest (meaning the preacher) is not when he said, "The priest (meaning the preacher) is not "made, he is born." My whole creeff on this point can be summed up in a few words of Paul. "I believe and "therefore I have spoken." Would that this creed of Paul might be the creed of the whole church, and of the world. The preacher is not elected, but the poster is elect ed. If you agree with me on this point, there is no diffi-culty with you in my being here. I congratulate you unty wan you in my being here. I congratulate you upon your selection of a pastor. You have chosen one who is wise, and strong, and good, and faithful, and trusting, and full of love. I say this because I know it. You have chosen one who will, I believe, continue to meet your, highest approval. I am

not of those who believe woman made of finer clay than man, at the same time I cannot but express my great pleasure that you have dared be true to your convictions, and select one so eminently qualified for her position; that you have dared brave that low, degraved public sentithat you have dared brave that low, depraved public senti-ment that puts an embargo upon Woman—be she never so high souled. The day is coming—and is not that a happy future?—when merit and capability will be the ground of choice. Will it not be a day of common sense, when powers and ability will be the tests for any station? When if we select a wood-chopper, the brawny arm and sturdy frame—be it man or woman—will be taken; when if we select a Pastor, capability and inclination will decide our choice: and recoilect, religion never comes in collision with common sense. I would have Christians recognize the fact that the Christians of a place are the Church of a place. South Butler is a very good place-much better than mos places-yet I am told they have here six Churches! This man's wisdom. This is not God's wisdom. When Paul addressed the Church at Rome, the Christians at Rome were the Church at Rome. The Church of a piace is God's Church; Christians compose that Church; man does not make the Church—hasnot made the Church at South Butler. Think you Jesus Christ knows more than one Church here! Having recognized the Church what next ! Let the Church not forsake the assembling of themselves together. Indi vidually our souls must suffer if we neglect social prayer, if we neglect to cultivate each other's graces by social worship and religious conference. Next: A Church must choose it officers-must select its paster. The Church is a democratic body, purely so, and so you give the pastership to whomso ever you will. But I make room for brother Lee: I know brother Lec-know that he will give you a sermon for the occasion, and I hope you will call for it for the Press. think it will go far to enlighten the public on the point that a weman has a right to preach the gospel as well as man. And new you are about to set apart one of your number to be your pastor. Be reasonable, be just, be patient with your pastor; exact no more of her than it is her duty to per-Hold up her hands; make her path easy for her. Let there be no lack of pecuniary means. It will be a greater injury to yourselves than her if you oblige her to have anx ious thought about her living. Above all, pray for her; and may you be blessed in her and she in you, and all be blessed

Mr. Lee now came forward. He asked the indulgence of the audience, as never before in his life had he delivere a written sermon. He read his text from Gal 3, 28. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free ore is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesua."

Said the text was an unusual one for an ordination ser men, but no more unusual than the occasion: The setting apart of a female to preach the Gospel. Some communities allowed female preachers but they were those which never ordained their pasters. On receiving the invitation to preach here to day he had questioned the propriety of acpreach here to day he had questioned the property of cepting; had never examined the question whether the scriptures authorized woman's occupying the position of public preacher of the Gospel. But as he could give no valid excuse for declining, he concluded that if, on examina-tion, he found that the people of South Butler were right, be enght to give his sanction to their noble position, and if they were wrong it was his duty to come and rebuke them. While raising these queries his text occurred to him, and as it was to be presumed that the parties had reasons for their position, he should, therefore, rindicate this breaking in upon the customs of the Christian world.

The application of his text was limited to a sense entirely it was " in Christ Jesus" that we are one. It in the Christian Church, and the daties of the Church, that there is no difference.

After a highly logical argument to prove his various potions, one of which was, that all antiquity agrees in the fact that there were female officers in the primitive church. After explaining St. Paul's directions so that he should agree with himself, he concluded with saying, that we had not come together to confer the right to preach the gospel; if she had not this already-God-given by her capability-we ould not communicate it. We could only give our sanction to what we believe, in formally recognizing the relationship But I shall ask you to read his sermon-which will soon b printed-to obtain any just idea of its truthfulness s ad

Elder McCoon, of Butler, then offered the ordinary per , yes prayed that we might all investigate in order to be at disfied that we were acting in accordance with divine will. Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Walworth, then addressed to the past-

saying that she stood in a novel position, but in one not new; it was as old as the bible. He admired her position, cause she had dared to make the innovation; to be the first, in this age, to assume a position on this question. You are called to break the bread of everlasting life, and O! be

aithful! Let it be said of you. "She hath done what she

The Choir new sung, "Let Zion's Wetchmen all awake." and the services closed with a benediction, by Miss Berwa.

P.S. I learn that a letter is just received, by mail, from New York City, as a token of approbation of Miss Brown's sermon is Metropolitan Hall, and of sympathy for the trying position in which she found herself in the Temperance Convention following, making her the almoner, to the poer of her parish, of a hundred dollar note.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.-This Society held a meeting last evening at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourthest and Avenue C. The object of the meeting was to hear reports from such missionaries as were present. The congre gation of the Church and a number of strangers were tendance. The services commenced with a hyun, well sung by the choir, after which the Rev. Mr. Smith, Paster of the Sixth-st. Baptist Church, offered up a warm prayer in behalf of the City Missions. Another hymn was sung, and the missionaries then read their reports. The first was from the Eev. Mr. Beulen, of the Eleventh Ward, who said that the Eleventh Ward has at present a population of 45,000 of these more than half are foreigners; and the provision made for their devetional wants is only enough to are modate one-fifth of these; and, what is much worse few of them desire any. The number of boys be tween the ages of five and sixteen, are 12,000; of these 7,000 attend school, leaving 5,000 neglecting the means of education. Of this same 12,000, less than 3,000 attend Sabbath School leaving 9,000 to grow up, to exert their influence as free citizens, without any correct Bible instruc-tion. These on the Sabbath, are constant learners in the multiferous schools of vice which are flourishing in our tion. These on the Sabbath, are constant learners in the maitiferous schools of vice which are flourishing in our midst. More than 100 boys are said to be known to get their living by thieving. Closely connected with this are statistics of invenile vice which in this place may not be given, but for the removal of which, the united prayers and untiring efforts of mothers and sisters, it is fully believed, will not be sought in vain. There are in this Ward about 4:6 grog shops, 300 with and 120 without license, and all open on the sabbath doing their work of death. The object of this Society, at whose call we are met, is to unite all Christians, in a plan so systematized that none need be overlooked to carry the gospel, with all its elevating influences, to all the neglecters of it. To remind all, at least once a month, of their obligations, as free intelligences to the Author of their being, by portions of truth laft for their perusal, by the hands of such as they recognize as the servents of Christ. To induce as many as possible to attend the public preaching of the Word, which we all recognize as the great means of grace: to lead these multiindes of nealected children to the Public and Sabbath Schools; to supply all destitute families with the Bible: to carry gaspel corrolations to sorrowing souls and to bind up broken hearts; to reach this 45,000 there are at present little more than one hundred visitors. This number should at once be doubled, that the whole ground might be covered, and the districts not be inconveniently large.

The Rev. Mr. Kirbey, of the Eighth Ward, also rendered his report, in which he detailed several very interesting cases of conversion, which he had been able to bring about.

The Rev. J. B. Lestrade, of the Tenth Ward, reported to a similar effect. He said the meetings at the Mission

The Rev. J. B. Lestrade, of the Tenth Ward, reported

bring about.

The Rev. J. B. Lestrade, of the Tenth Ward, reported to a similar effect. He said the meetings at the Mission Station, though less numerously attended than last winter, still a good deal of interest has been manifested in them. The Rev. Charles C. Darling, Missionary of the Sixteenth Ward, and Chaplain of the Magdalen Asylum, in his report, stated that the efforts of the visitors in his Ward had been greatly retarded by obstacles thrown in their way by the Catholic Priests, nevertheless, much good has been effected; and the way made more easy for further effort. The Rev. Mr. Joseph Harris, Missionary to the Seamen, gave a number of instances where the Seamen visited by him had been greatly benefited by the publications with which he supplied them. The following is a specimen of the style of his communication:

"Being very desirous of supplying the crew of the Dutch war steamer Amsterdam with fracts, I selected some in their own tongue, and waited for a boat coming to the shote. I was soon gratified, and asked if any one of the crew spoke English! Three officers were just stepping en shore. One of them answered me, and to him lex plained my object; all three of them, evidently pleased spoke to the crew, and commended the Tracts, which were carefully placed in the stern sheets. Then, in a very gentemmaly way, the officers thanked me, and the crew raised their hats; all begged I would return their acknewledgments to the City Tract Society for their present, and mark of respect."

Mr. Orchard, the Secretary, presented a report of what the Society has done during the past nine months; from which we learn that twenty two Missionaries and six Assistants are employed by them, and also that the following are the total results for that time:

are the total results for that time:
Average number of victors for the last rine months . 1.110 Tracts distributed in that time
After the presentation of this report an excellent d

on Missions was delivered by the Pastor, the Rev J. P. Hovey. The choir then sang another hymn, the Minister pre-

THE STATE FAIR .- Don't forget that the Fair of the New York Agricultural Society is to commence to-morrow at Saratoga, and continue through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and that every farmer, and many others, migh find it prefitable to spend a day at the Fair.

A Greek merchant named Barbakis, residing at Moscov deceased some time since, leaving his entire fortune, which exceeds \$1,500,000, to the Greek Government, to be applied in aid of publication in Greece. The money

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—The Salunga, Lancaster County Penn, Post-Office has been discontinued, and mail mail formerly directed thither must now be sent to "Landisville

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ONEIDA.

The Utica Gazette of Saturday gives the following par-ticulars of the accident on the Central Railroad

ticulars of the accident on the Central Railroad.

The express train which left here for Syracuse, at :
o'clock this morning, while making its usual stop a Oneida, was run into, about 3 o'clock, by the freight train which left this city immediately after it. The express train was behind time. The passenger cars of the express train were terribly broken, and many of the passenger injured. The following is a list of serious casualties:

Buckley Thatcher, of Litchfield, Medina County, Ohio billed

killed.
Patrick Wall, of Manchester, Vt., both thighs broken.
His brother, in same car, injured in the foot.
John Vanghn, of Syracuse, both thighs broken.
Edward Jewett, New Haven, Conn., badly hart about Edward Jewett, New Haver, Conn., badly hart about head and neck.

Many parsengers, more or less injured, went on with the train to Syracuse.

cain to Syracuse.

Coroner White was holding an inquest this forenoon.

The accident presents some remarkable characteris of the least of which is the fact that a freight train she overtake an express train in a run of 25 miles; especiall when, as we are informed, the express train made the di-

when, as we are informed, the express train made the distance in 45 minutes.

It is said that the signal, to indicate that there was a train stopping at Oncida, was not hoisted. The express train had been detained nearly three hours by the breaking of an engine east of Utica. The freight train followed it from Utica to Oncida, ten minutes behind. The reactor of the express train being struck by the freight train, was driven into and half way through the adjoining car. Mr. Thatcher had been into the Depot Hotel and was just scated on a side seat at the rear end of the second car when the collision occurred. The rear car was driven by him so that it was necessary to ent a hole through the side of the cars and drag his dead body out. One of his limbs was entirely severed from his body. His abdomen was torn open and the entrails torn and lacerated, and hips crushed. The wounds were such as to produce instead death. He was returning from a visit to friends in Massachusetts, and was accompanied by his wife and one child.

Westchester Co.—An "Adamantine" Ratification Meeting was held at Sing Sing on Saturday evening, which is said to have been large and spirited. Senator Conger is said to be 'nowhere' for renomination, and there is a prospect that Dr. Brandreih may be renominated. The Hards seem to be ahead in this county.

A Temperance Mass Meeting and Senatorial Convention will be held at Peekskill on Thursday of this week.

Conviction of a Munderen -Philbrook Whitney ha CONVICTION OF A MURDERER —Philbrock Whitney has been convicted at the Supreme Court, now in session as Greenfield, Mass., of the murder of Charles R. Weeks He was sentenced by Judge Dewey to be executed "such time after the expiration of one year from the day of "such time after the expiration of one year from the day of "passing the sentence, as the Executive Government of the "commonwealth may by their warrent appoint; and, is the meantime, and until such panishment of neath bein dileted, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for the County of Franklin.

the County of Franklin.

JENNY LIND.—The Philadelphio Bulletia understands that Madame Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has present of her hasband with a son and heir. The event took place on the 2th of August, in the City of Dresden, where Madame Goldschmidt now resides. The intelligence comes incet from the lady herself, in a letter to a correspondent in Philadelphia.

S. G. Hitchcock, of Madison Co., is the Democratic nominee, for Senator in the XXth District, composed of Oswego and Madison. He is claimed as 'Hard,' but may

New Rathroad.—The ceremony of breaking ground, for the European and North American Railway, took place at St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

LATER FROM EUROPE

THE EASTERN QUESTION MENACING. Dates: Liverpool Sept. 7, and London 6th.

The U. S. Mail-steamship Afetic, from Liverpool Wednesday, Sept. 7, arrived about 9 o'clock, yesterday mersing, having made the passage in 10 days 214

The Africa arrived on Sunday, 4th inst., at the Bell Buoy, and off Liverpsol at 4 o'clock, morning. Cotton and Breadstaffs duff. Our dispatch by this

arrival is brief from absolute dearth of news. Among the passengers by the Arctic is Mrs. Ste who has returned in improved health from the Contineht. At Paris Mrs. Stowe stayed with Mrs. Mary Westen Chapman, of Boston, Mass. At London she was the great of the Messrs. Low, her London publishers: and at Liverpeol she enjoyed the hospitality of John Cropper. Rsq., of Dingle Bank. On 2d inst. Mrs. Stowe visited Leeds, as the guest of Mr. Edward Baines, of Headingley, and when in Leeds was presented with a testimonial, in the shape of a silver fruitbasket from a number of ladies, a purse of 100 guineas from "Readers of Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and an Address from the Leeds Anti-Slavery Association. J. H. Shaw. Mayor of the city, prosided on the occasion; the address was presented by Mr. Wilson Armistead, President of the Anti-Slavery Society, and the testimonial was handed to Mrs. Stowe by Sir George Goodman, M. P. It being understood that Mrs. Stowe desired to remain in as much privacy as her celebrity would permit. many persons who would have been pleased to pay their respects refrained from intruding. The following persons came passengers in the

Arctic:

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spang. Judge Radellife and daughter, Mrvand Mrs. C. McLarun, Miss Jennings, Messag W. F. and Lucius Cary, Misses M. and C. F. Forbes, Messrs, L. Hoffman, J. F. Schepeler, M. K. and A. H. Jessey, J. B. Armstrong, Thos. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Scholl, Miss Talver, Mr. M. M. gevenny, Mr. Wm. Holmes, Miss Helmus, Mr. F. B. Forter, Miss L. E. Forter, Miss L. F. Forter, Miss G. Bird, Messrs, Ira and C. F. Young, General Gauss-voort, Judge Parker, Messrs, W. R. W. R. Jr., and T. F. Veraidge, Anthony Yeonan, Edward Barrett, S. F. Statter, T. M. Siven, E. Flagg, J. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tiden, J. Q. Clark, P. Beleffeitz, W. T. Horn, C. W. Lawrence, John Slesson, Miss Slosson, F. G. Tocker, A. Pepin, F. Lagare,

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1853. The political atmosphere is sultry, and difficulties are again looming in the future, which put the skill of diplomacy to a serious trial. It has now been ascertained that the majority of the Turkish Ministry refused to accept the Vienna note, and that it was only the personal interference of the Sultan which decided its acceptance together with those modifications which he Monitory and The Times have termed unimportant, but which now excite some uneasiness with the Rusinn Organ. "Great doubts," says the oracle of Printng House Square, " may be entertained as to the acceptance of these terms at St. Petersburgh in their altered form," while its Vienna correspondent tells us, hat according to all the advices from the Principalities, Russia can hardly quit them now, and the inclemency of the automnal weather will soon render their complete evacuation perfectly impossible." Now this is erious enough after the declarations which have fallen from the English Ministers about the evacuation, but he complication is augmented by the claim of the Porte for a guaranty against any further Russian iuterference and against these periodical occupations of Moldavia and Wallachia. And while the Eastern question is not yet entirely settled, and the serious point of the costs remain without even being mentioned, the feeling gains ground that Austria, so soon as she is freed from the Eastern difficulties, will follow up her quarrel with Switzerland, as France has her's with Belgium. But all these complications are insignificant when with the more important corn question, which begins to excite the apprehensions of all Europe. The English papers do not speak much about it, lest a panie should be created, and I have endeavored, therefore, to get the most reliable information from the continent and the East of Europe. The crops have nowhere failed altogether as happened in 1846 in several countries, but while in that year Eastern Europe had a most abundant harvest, this year we have short crops not only in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Greece, but the barvest in Russia and the Turkish Provinces is not above the average, but rather below, yielding more straw than grain; and while Western Europe

limited quantity to sell. Greece, Naples and France

have already opened their ports for free importation;

Austria has prohibited exportation from Lombardy; and Napoleon, feeling that his throne is based solely upon

the material welfare of the lower classes, is endeavoring by artificial means to keep prices low: a system which

scener or later must break down. The natural result

of such a state of things, is for the moment a slackening

of the corn trade. The deficiency is nowhere great, there-

fore there is as yet no feverish speculation, but the supplies are scanty, and therefore the sellers make high

pretensions. Such being the case, the next winter with

its unavoidable dearth, may yet by a financial crisis,

with riots and revolutions which cannot fail to follow

it. disturb the peace of the world even more powerfully than by the complicated Oriental question. In order to explain to your reader in what way Europe is governed. I cannot refrain from communicating you a most amusing piece of goesip about the man-ner in which Lord Palmerston managed to ingratiate himself once more, after having been last year kicked out by the Whigs from among the Ministers, and disgraced at Court. The reason for his dismissal was ostensibly that, he often sent abroad important despatches without being previously communicated to the Queen, and sometimes even without the knowledgeof the other Ministers. The "Pacifico affair" with Greece, for instance, only came to the notice the Ministry when it was too late for England to withdraw without compromising herself. O4 the other hand. Lord Palmerston's private excuse seemed fair, that the Queen used to show the dispatches to

es, which, according to the pamphleteer. So had got from Germany, whither they had been sent by the Prince. Lord Polmerston immediately went to the printer and bought up the whole edition, with the MSS of the pamphlet, and sent it to Prince Albert as an evidence of his zeal and discretion. At Court, this delicacy was highly appreciated, and no objection was made against Lord Palmerston's getting the Home Office. But the point of the story is, that all the world believes it was Lord Palmerston himself who wrote and printed the samphlet in order to get an occasion of displaying his legalty by buying off his own calcun-Si non e ters, e ben trocato, say't the Italian.

Mr. Schwartz, the Austrian Lieutena at of the Lieusar. has got the commission of Captain for his gallantry(1) displayed in the Koszta affair. A. P. C.

displayed in the Koszts affair.

The Queen had terminated her visit to Ireland, and had gone to her residence at Saimeral, Scotland.

Nothing of the least political import had occurred but the principal members of the Cabinet remained in London, awaiting the development of the Turkish affair.

J. & J. Alexander, corn merchants, Derry, had failed—liabilities 133,000.

The weavers of domestics by power-looms, in Munchester, have strack. Five mills, with 3,000 looms, have been idle for some days, and three mills, with 2,000 mare looms, were to come to a stand on Wednesday, 7th. The operatives demand 10 per cent, additional. The cotton skein dyers from twenty two establishments had also strack work. Efforts were making to effect a settlement, by arbitration, of the dispute between the Dyers Association and their employers.

A number of London, Liverpoof, Manchester and Glasgow mercantle houses have published a circular, calling on the Government to throw open the mail service between Suez and Bombay to public competition.

Hervest operations were proceeding rapidly in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Weather, on the whole, fine.

The British ship Collector, from Ca-fae for Liverpool.

Harvest operations were proceeding rapidly in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Weather, on the whole, fine.

The British ship Collector, from Callas for Liverpool, with 1.590 tans of guano was lost in the Channel, 20th ult. Crew saved by the Promise, of Quobec.

The Manchester Guardian exposes a case of swindling, wherein a Dr. Miles H. Ellis, Easton, Northampton Co., Penn., had been writing to parties in England, for cash to relieve the necessities of a Mr. Chadwick. The English relatives of Mr. Chadwick sent supplies to the address indicated, and on writing to the Postmastez, learned that "Dr. Ellis" was unknown in that section, but that Mr. Chadwick had been a well known and well to do citizen, who had died seme time previously. Perhaps the affair may aiready have been noticed by the Penns, Ivania press. Dr. Miles H. Ellis is understood to be now at Baltimare, and if he be the same person referred to information respecting him would be interesting to John Chadwick, Broadhield, Rochdale, England.

Five years ago an unfortunate woman resmed Eliza Greenwood was murdered in London, under circumstances which we now forget, but which have since made her a "household word" among that surprisingly large class of English who delight in murder stories. A Dane named Lameschal has just been apprehended on suspicion of being her murderer.

Mr. Shaw, well known as the editor of The London Mark Lone Express, recently emigrated to Australis, fell into poverty, went to the diggings, and died.

Rev. William Hickey, better known as the Irish agricultural writer, "Martin Doyle," has been pensioned with £50 a year from the Literary Fund.

The "Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society" invepublished their 14th Annual Report, We notice recorded in it, the presentation of a gold medal to Capt. Nye, and silver medals to Mr. Tompkins, and such of the crew of the Jessie Stevens, in December Jast—an incident not yet forgetten.

the Jessie Stevens, in December last-an incident not yet

the Jessie Stevens, in December Jast—an incident not yet-forgotten.

The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas sailed from the Mersey, Iuesday 6th, for Australia, with a cargo valued at not less than £200,000 sterling. She has besides, 65 pas-sengers. Captain Henry Warner commands her and large bets are pending on her passage.

Ninety three enigrant ships sailed from Liverpool, du-ring the past month of August, carrying 20,340 passengers. Of these 16,000, perhaps more, but the returns are defec-tive, were for the United States. In the seven mouths ended August 1853, there is a dimination of 7,000 emigrants as compared with the same period of last year; the failing off being entirely on the Australian route.

The ex-Royal family of France engaged a steamer to

as compared with the same period of last year; the failing off being entirely on the Australian route.

The ex Royal family of France engaged a steamer to take them from England to Lisbon. The ex Queen, the Princes and Fount de Paris, were all going with a numerous suite. The "British Scientific Association" will meet at Hull, Wednesday 7th. Professors Erdman, of Stockholm and Helmholz of Koningsberg, with other learned foreigners, were expected to be present.

A parliamentary document just issued, publishas the sailing orders given by the Admiralty to Commander Ingletield, of the Phenix, now in the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. These orders say: "You are distinctly to be understood that the principal and chief object of your orders is to communicate with Beechy Island. For the purpose of landing stores and obtaining information, and thence to return direct to England. But, should the scarce prove an open one, and on your return from Beechy Island you should have an opportunity of examining the coast in the vicinity of Cape Waisingham, we do not object to your doing so; but on no account are you to risk the safety of the ship, or your being detained, "so your must positively return to England this season."

The London Times has been forbidden to circulate in any part of the Spanish dominions.

The extensive strike of Colliers at the Dowlas Iron Works is over, the men having returned to their work.

One death is reported from Asiatic Cholera at Liverteed. The victim was a German emigrant, who brought

One death is reported from Asiatic Cholera at Liver-pool. The victim was a German emigrant, who brought the disease from Hamburg. Fears were entertained lest the disease should spread among the crowded boarding-houses.

Gen. Sir Neil Douglas is dead. Three new cases of Asiatic Cholera had appeared at Liv-

A terra cotta statue of Australia had been completed by Rell, the sculptor, for the gardens of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The statue is 8 feet 6 inches high, weighs 25 cett, and is the largest piece of pottery ever fired in an entire rice.

est cut, and is the largest piece of possientire piece.

They say Grisi and Mario have just united themselves
in the holy bonds of matrimony. It is not long since M.
de Meley, Grisi's first husband, retired from this life.

Lord Palmerston's commission of inquiry is still engaged in investigating the management of the prisons of
Birmingham, and the evidence develops shocking instances of cruelty. Birmingham is becoming rather notorious for unpleasant incidents—witness the Baroness Von
Beck.

Beck.

The English papers fill pages with the reduct of the Queen's visit to the Exhibition at Dublin. The most noticeable incidents were that the Queen was much pleased with the Yankee sewing machine; Prince Albert with Colt's revolvers, and the Royal Princes with the specimens of hobby horses and pog tops. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to buy an infinity of Irish lace, and to sit down in an arm-chair of Mrs. Dargan's, by that lady's loyal request. And on leaving the Exhibition a man was arrested for throwing a petition into the royal carriage, but he was afterward liberated. must import foreign corn. Eastern Europe has only a

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
DUBLIN, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1853.

The Queen has given to Ireland her holiday week; and it is over. The Dublin Carnival ended with the and it is over. The Dublin Carnival ended with the Queen's departure on Saturday evening, escorted by the dragoons and hussars, as it commenced on Monday, with her entrance attended by the Lord Lieutenant, Lerd Mayor, and a procession. And she made the most of her time—reviews and drives, and visits to the Exhibition—of ceremony first, and business afterward—one of the latter, private, of two hours each day; and one to the model and training schools of the Education Roard Mariboro'st. to stamp her sanction day; and one to the model and training schools of the Education Board, Mariboro'st, to stamp her sanction of the national system, notwithstanding the late changes. And the people kept it up, with illuminations and acclamations from the multitudes at her charace, and crowding to get a glimpse of her—though, the rapidity of her motions made that not easy in her drives—and her delight in taking unexpected rouges placed the gatherings often at fault, even to the last, when the departed through crowds as dense as 25 her entrance, but in perfect allence.

when the departed through crowns as the as as as the centrance, but in perfect silence.

The papers, on both sides of the channed, have chreateded trainately the royal visit and all its racidents. They will be a treasure to the historian of "Royal Progresses" some three or four centuries is ane. And the comparative truthfulness, of the discontented, who saw in the whole affair nothing but, failure, and the comparative truthfulness, of the discontented, who saw in the whole affair nothing but, failure, and of the toadies who, like the late member for Dublin, now become an ultra loyalist, are dissat asked that there now become an uitra loyalist, are dissar assed that there was not "a candle in every pane," w/ho are half inclined to murmur against Providence, for the twenty-four hours' rain that interrupted the gaieties, only that it was in a measure compensate A by the brilliant meteor and descing lights that 'succeeded, will afford ample scope for the critics of tv to thousand two hundred and fitty-three. It may be more interesting to a practical people like the Ame ricans to consider the results.

fair, that the Queen used to show the dispatches to Prince Albert, which is quite natural, and that Prince Albert, which is quite natural, and that Prince Albert again gave, of course, occasional notice to his uncle. King Leopold of Belgium; to his cousin, the King of Portugal; or to his brother, the Duke of Coburg. Now, Lord Palmerston thought this unconstitutional, since his dispatches are generally unfit for entire publicity, the secresy of diplomacy being his element. In fact, the houses of Parliament always get from him garbled document, alone, arranged in a way to show the noble lord to the best advantage. While in disgrace Lord Palmers on received a private communication, stating that a pamphlet was being printed in London charging Trince Albert with undue influence in the Govern left of England, and substantiating the charges by giving some of the secret English dispatch. Well, we are not much el ated at the color given to the

and partock of the management and benefit of them there—is up in arms against the wrang. These visits may circulate money, and be a substitute, in a measure, for the loss incurred by the withdrawment of so many institutions; but, even in that view, very inadequate.

Still, the visit will have its use. We don't think a Open or a Prime function a carriage or adulting loss. Still, the visit will have its use. We don't think of Queen or a Prince Analysing a carriage or admiring lace stamps it with a higher value than if others of equal tasts and judgment had approved; but there is a fashion in these matters. The Limerick lace, of which Her Majora purchased largely, and the sewed masken of the Carriak macross schools, and the crotchet work of the pugits of the Sisters of Mercy, and a host of other manufactures, will also in demand. These are the same as the Queen bought Lady This and Mrs. Tother must have then too. An impulse is given to incipient manufacture. From Connaught, wares find their way to London and Manchester wave houses.

So it is regarding a hundred other things. The Prince imitted that the military in the camp at Chobham had

admitted that the military in the earny at Chobham be nothing haif so well fitted for such a scene, or the bivous for which it was the training school, as the frieze shothim, and so it is to be Prince of Wales's Prieze hen forth. Manufactures now—as supplementary to agric ture, in process of being righted—are of high moment, at there was wanted such an Exhibition to show what we do, and esecourage us to do better.

ture, in process of being righted—are of high moment; and there was wanted such an Exhibition to show what we can do, and encourage us to do better.

And, in a country just rising into a transformation from the idelatry of rask to the homage of industry, genius, outerprise, and the useful arts, the honor done to the founder of the Exhibition has its use. When the Queen asked Pargan to be introduced to her, and when he shoed at shaking the hand she beld out to him, and she caught hold of his and shook it—the bye-standers who saw it, and rent the air with acclamations, and the millions that will hear or read of this simple set, will feel that there is an honor higher and nobler than that of title and rank to which the worthless may be born—the honor of honest industry, and educated genius, and the fruits of honorable success consecrated to the public good. And when she drove out to call upon his wife at his residence, a prince-ly one, not far from the spot where, a few years ago, he wrought upon a railway; in a neighborhood where, not long upo his wife—now quite as capable of doing the homost to royally as any of the gentry, with whose cooks she thought it not beneath her to associate—is just as highly esteemed for her unassuming, frank, lady like manner as her husband is all over Ireland for his manly and noble qualities,—there was an example set, much needed in Ireland, of the respect which real worth and sterling excellence deserve, but too seldem obtain.

And even the little fellows, the princes, presenting the addition, and the Phymis.

her husband is all over Ireland for his manly and noble qualities—there was an example set, much needed in Ireland, of the respect which real worth and sterling excellence deserve, but too seldom obtain.

And even the little fellows, the princes, presenting the soldiers' sons, in the Hilbernian School in the Phemist Park, with colors, and claiming relationship with them as being also "the sons of a soldier" has its influence. I tell you, our mechanics and manufactarers are beginning to look quite as tall as our marquises and earls; and the say: Ann not I a man—a brother? and then, it must be admitted that, for all the domestic and social virtues, these visitors are exemplary; and if former rulers and their families made prottigney and extravagance fashionable, may we not rejoice that the highest in station are patterns for all that those who love country desire to see universally cultivated, honored and respected.

THE COUNTRY AND ITS ASPECTS.

Ohe! jem satis,—of your Queens and Exhibitions. Tell us of the country and the people. Well,—we would not be out of the fashion,—and there are oddities and incongruities all over this old continent, so we have a few to match them on a small scale. By this time, I suppose, Chira is revolutionized,—at which we are very glad,—as it will diffuse Christianity,—and open a market for manufactures. But we are greatly in the dark,—and, on that account, contending most keenly,—what kind of Christianity, it is that will be ascendant in the Celestial Empire. If it be the Christianity long ago taught by the Jesuits, then a good many think it is little better than the religion of Kiang fu tchee. If it be the work of modern Protestant Missionaries, more declare it is imfidelity under another name. And, by this time, I suppose, matters are settled at the Celestial Empire.

If it be the Christianity long ago taught by the Jesuits, then a good many think it is luspose matters are settled at the Celestial Empire.

Well, here we are united for everything material—for Industrial Exhibitions—

key: in opposition to the load of the Greek Church, the great antagonist to both."

Well, here we are united for everything material—for Industrial Exhibitions—and honoring royalty for patronizing them; and Agricultural improvement, and Railway extension, and planting manufactures in the idlost districts, and converting our bays into mines of wealth, and even making our poor honses self supporting industrial factories. But never did religious faction fights so universally provail. There is hardly a vestige of agrarian outrage, the "Black-cet" and the "Maghes" are nowhere; and, after another Special Commission shall have disposed of the last remains of the Ribbonmen new in custody, that system, the bloodlest and most brutal disturber of the peace, shall be done away. But our Magistrates and Petty and Quarter Sossional Courts are as busy as ever, trying cases arising out of religious antagonism.

Sone time ago a hundred Missionaries came over from England and Scotland. They were to be tourists over the South, simply preaching the Gospel in the streets and fields this fine summer weather, and giving tracts to their hearers to follow up the preaching. But in most places they had no hearers; for they were not allowed to preach. The rowds prevented them, in some cases violently and injurieusly, in others by noise, music, and clamor. There has been, in consequence, a great addition to the discord which existed before, and which still prevails where they did not go.

The Priests think there was enough for them to do at

existed before, and which still prevals where they not go.

The Priests think there was enough for them to do at home; they publish all the immoralities of English rural parishes, the indelities of the manufacturing towns, the drunkenness of Glasgow, the brutalities of London, and say, The love of God and souls should have sent them there. Many Protestant elergymen think their coming has increased their difficulties and those of their scripture readers; they wish they had stayed at home. Others are rejoiced at their coming and its results. It shows the intelerance and persecution they had to contend with; but which would not be believed. It unb@cs Ireland to England and Scotland. It has aroused enquiry and awakened thought.

thought.

Some Magistrates countenanced and protected them. Others discouraged and denounced them. They have a right to preach. They have no right to disturb the poace. They are men of standing, and valued in their own country. Let them stay at home. They are fanatics. They have left addresses behind them, to the inhabitants of the towns which rejected them, and in some government inquiries into the violences inflicted. And on their return, indignant meetings have expressed their abhorrence of the indignant meetings have expressed their abhorrence barbarism exercised towards them, and memorials Home office have been forwarded.

barbarism exercised towards them, and memorials to the Home office have been forwarded.

There was a good deal of excitement, which had rearly subsided, on "the Aggression and the Titles Act." But the zeal of the contending parties underwent no shattement. But now the United Kingdom is one religious battle field—war to the knife, on both sides, and no quarter. Tourists are amazed; they were pever, so mamerous, and one advantage of the Queen's visit was, that it has brought such multitudes, and made our splendid scenery fashionable they read in the papers suc inaccounts of wrangling and quarreling overywhere—of mobbing, and hooting, and yelling. They read of charges and counter charges, cases and cross cases, in which priests and elergymen, as well "as readers and schoolinasiers tionrish away." They see nothing of it all. The reason is, they mingle not in controversy. Except in this, all is the usual Irish fun, joke, and jolfky.

"Fine forts," you say—secording to the idiosyncrusy of an Irishman, who is always seeing "new ease" in the mist of a not distant futurity—that are sure to num out the old once newly vamped, when the limit clears away. Well, but si it not a new ers, when ten million's worth of land have got into the hands of landlords that—like young Campbell, sen of the English Chief Justice, who himself aid down the egative of the relation of landlord and constant at Moycullen—toll the people. "Do sear duty in fulfilling "your part of the contract and my inster and I fundiord's merciant of the principle, that the Irish genantry have the least notion of leaving the tenant right question as it is the equity of the principle, that the tenant's improvements are as much his property as the soil on which they are made is the landlord's mercly recognized in both Houses of Parliament. Not a bit of it. It must be incending the next, nimble.

inserent. Not a bit or it. It must be the part to gainst mistakes.

And is it not a mighty thing, that in one district of Roscommon and Silgo, the sawed mastin of the near, nimble-fingers of children, herstofore suffered to run idle, brought in, last year, £7,000 to their parents! It will spread. And now England finds it for her own advantage, as well as indispensable to our improved condition, that the communication between the two sides of the cleanned should be expedited; and the telegraph is working on all railway lines, and not a day that does not tell of some new line ovened.

lines, and not a day that does not be opened.

With a better soil—and the same farming and landlordism—what should keep us below the Saxon or the Scot f
Nay, many of these are our present landlords and farmers.
And with our advantages of water power, now in course of
being turned to account, why should not manufactures
thrive? They are thriving.

And I should think, now that peat charcoal is getting
into use in private houses, public establishments, hospitals,
poor houses, all places of imperfect sewerage and offensive
colors, instead of chloride of lime, our hogs will become
productive; and there is not much danger of an inadequate
upply.

And now, the Provincial Synod of Munster is in a And now, the Provincial Synod of Munster is in session in Thuries, the first for some hundreds of years; and, as that of Leinster was, lately, in Dublin, convoked by the Archbishops under their territorial titles, in their robes and with all formalities, of the Roman Catholic Church, formerly persecuted and obliged to meet secretly in holes and corners; now, when the Protestant Missionaries complain of persecution, at the instigation of the Priesta. Is not this a new era? A newer will be, by and by, when all intolerance shall be swept, as an infamy, from the face of the land. And though the Queen is gone, and the excitement scheded, and the city settled down into comparative quiet, more than ten thousand persons visited the Exhibition yeared and the instruction, and the impulse to progress, will be carried to every nock and corner of the land before it closes. And a full harvest and unhighted posted crop are crowning the era. Providence moke the people thankful.